MR. FEF ARDENT'S CHARGES DISPROVED. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATION-GENERAL DI CESNOLA FULLY SUSTAINED-NO SHADOW ON THE REPUTATION OF THE COLLEC-

The committee which was appointed to investigate the charges of alterations and incorrect repairs in the Cesnola Collection has made its report. This takes up the charges in detail, and finds that each one is unfounded in every part. The committee made a thorough and exhaustive investigation, and had the assistance of well-known sculptors and practical stone-cutters and carv-In conclusion the report declares that nothing has been found in the investigation to cast a shadow on the reputation of the Cesnola Collection, and that, if General Di Cesnola has erred at all, it has been in refraining too rigidly from making repairs the correctness of which was reasonably certain. The committee is composed of President Barnard, Chief-Justice Daly, Professor Hitchcock, J. Q. A. Ward and William C. Prime.

THE REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art: The undersigned, having been requested to investigate certain charges of alterations and incorrect repairs of objects in the Cesnola Collection of Cypriots antiquities, contained in various publications submitted to them, report:

The charges were first published in The Art Ama-

feur for August, 1880, over the signature of Mr. Gaston L. Fenardent. The subsequent publications in newspapers and other periodicals were discussions and repetitions of the same charges, and so far as they were accusations proceeded from the same author. The original publication in The Amateur was elaborate in statement and argument, and was accompanied by

Ant Amaleur was elaborate in statement and argument, and was accompanied by engraved illustrations to sustain the charges, which, in publications of archæological and scientific character, are generally relied on by scholars and the public as made with accuracy and conscientious regard to their importance. The charges related to seven objects, all in stone, of which the accusation was that some had been falsely and fraudulently, others erroneously, repaired and in some cases restored. An eighth charge related to the bronzes. The charges were entitled and directed specially and personally against General Di Cesuola, the Director of the Museum, under the general head. "Tampering with Antiquities."

We have made this investigation thorough and exhaustive. We ascertained on examining the objects that there were no archæological or difficult questions involved. The inquiry was into matters of fact, determined by ordinary eyesight and evidence. That the trustees might have no doubt of the thoroughness of the investigation, we have invited and received the valuable assistance of well-known sculptors and practical stone-cutters and carvers, have taken the opinions of scholars, have made microscopic, chemical and other examinations of the surfaces, and have subjected some of the repaired objects to prolonged baths, taken them to pieces, and verified the relation of the fractured surfaces. We have had before us original photographs of the objects taken at the place of discovery, and at later periods, and abundant evidence of their history down to and during the process of repairing and arranging for exhibition in the present Museum building.

We have examined the Director and Repairer of the Museum, and other witnesses. We invited Mr. G. L. Feuardent, the author of the charges, to attend and assist us with such information as he could give, and although at first declining the invitation, he subsequently attended, and the Committee heard him fully as to each of the charges. Being requested to name any experts on whom the

SUMMING UP THE RESULTS. We report as the result of our inquiry that each and all of the charges are without foundation; that there have been no restorations and no cutting or engraving of objects, but simply repairs by the reengraving of objects, but simply repairs by the replacing and reunion of such original fragments as existed and could be identified; and that the engraved illustrations which accompany the charges, maccurate in general, are very incorrect in some of the most important details.

We subjoin a statement of the substance of each charge (as condensed by us and corrected and approved by the author when before us), with our finding in respect to each.

I. No. 22. Statue of a Priest.

Charge. That "the right arm and part of the

Charge: That "the right arm and part of the right hand were produced from a fragment from another statue while the collection was in my (the accuser's) gallery in London; but now the points of

another statue while the collection was in my (the accuser's) gallery in London; but now the points of junction which were left quite apparent then have been completely hidden, so that the statue looks as if it had been found perfect."

We find the right hand to be a solid, unbroken part of the statue against the side of which it is supported. That this status was discovered in three fragments, the head, the body, the right fore-arm from wrist to clbow. That this with other objects in General Di Cesnola's first collection, was sent to London, and there remained in care of the author of this charge for some eight or nine months, to be exhibited, and if possible, sold to the British or some other museum, General Di Cesnola being in Cyprus. That while it was in bis custody, the author of the charge, being unable to find the original forearm, and not knowing of its existence, had a false forearm procured and attached to the statue. While thus falsely repaired it was photographed, and the publication of a process print from the photograph enables us to identify the false forearm by distinct marks. We find that when General Di Cesnola had the opportunity, for the first time, to repair the objects he removed the false forearm and properly replaced the original forearm, found with the statue and preserved. The contour and fitting of lines of fracture leave no doubt in our minds of the correctness of the repair. The false forearm made in Loudon has been preserved and was in evidence before us. We find the charge unfounded, and that this statue is now in perfect original coldition as to its form and material, except as to effects of time and exposure.

NO REASON FOR SUSPICION.

NO REASON FOR SUSPICION.

II. No. 35. Two Sphinxes back to back.

Charge: "That this slab was found with all the upper part of the left sphinx wanting; now it is quite complete, and the pieces joined to it seem to be of modern work."

We find no reason for the suspicion suggested. We find no reason for the suspicion suggested. After a prolonged bath we find the repair of the left sphinx to be a reunion of the ancient fragments, which we find correct. A difference in the character of the heads of the two sphinxes might have suggested inquiry as to whether they were original parts of the same object, but examination of various monolithic examples of the same subject in the collection shows the same wanted uniformity. There is nothing in the character of the stone, condition of its surface, manner of carving or treatment of the head to throw any doubt on General Di Cesnola's statement, that when found no part of this object was missing, the fragments of the left nead being found close to the piece from which they had been broken.

III. No. 30. Seatnette of a Man. III. No. 39. Statuette of a Man.

Charge: That this object has been so entirely reworked that few lines are left in original condition the head-dress completely altered by additions and deep carvings; hair which hung down on the shoulders cut off: a modern right shoulder angular and newly ornamented added; outlines of orna-ments on the belt and apron recut, part of the knees cut off.

cut off.

The object is a fragment, found in several fragments. We have placed it in a bath for some days and taken it to pieces. There is no possible doubt of the correct reauton of the pieces. A small fragment of the right shoulder, with 'original spriace decoration, was correctly replaced, the existing aboulder being otherwise in solid original condition. We find no retouching, resugraving, cutting or alteration of any part of the surface of the object, and no foundation for any part of the accusation.

NOT THE BEAD OF A CHILD. IV. No. 40. Statuette of a Man.

Charge: "That the head of a child has been added inutive statue of a man; that a modern neck has been manufactured to join head and body the neck made too long in order to counteract the

the neck made too long in order to counteract the effect produced by the head being too large; that the upper chest has been cut into, leaving a modern hard line of the neck of the dress; that a left forearm has been joined to the figure."

We find the charge unfounded in every particular. The engraved illustration which accompanies it in The Art Amster. August, 1880, entitled "Statue No. 40 as it was Found," is incorrect in the only important detail. This represents the body with the neck broken short off down to the chest, thus giving color to the charge of a modern neck to receive which the chest had been cut into; whereas the original unbroken part of the neck rises three-fourths of an inch above the chest in front, and any such cutting is of course impossible. The head is not of a child but an adult. We have taken the statue to pieces in the presence of several gentlemen, sculptors, and stone-cutters, and examined the repair. The head with its part of the original neck rests in front on the part of the original neck which is solid with the statue. Fragments of the neck at the side and back are correctly replaced. The head fits the fracture and the lines of carved drapery match, showing conclusively that the head was broken off from and be-

longs to the statue. The line of the neck of the dress has not been retouched. The left forearm with its drapery is correctly replaced. Mr. Feuardent stated to us that the illustration above referred to was not made from the statue itself, but copied from a lithograph in Doell's Russian publication. He seems to have been misled by relying on these lithographs instead of making careful examination of the objects.

THE QUESTION OF THE MIRROR.

V. No. 257. Statuette of Venus. Charge: "That a mirror which appears to be held in the left hand of the statuette was added to it in 1879, for the purpose of making it represent Venus and sustain a theory that her worship was continued at Golgoi in Greek times. The charge is accompanied by two illustrations and by elaborate statements; the writer stating that the mirror was carved in the stone and that to cover the modern work a coating was putcover, which was still diamp and soft when he saw it, into which while still soft he twice pressed his nail, while handling it in 1879."

We find the charge unfounded. We find no ground on which to base any question as to the antiquity of the mirror and the surrounding surface. The unanimous testimony of experts, sculptors and practical cutters and workers in stone of various kinds, who examined the object together, and also with three members of the committee, other expert testimony, and our own careful examination of it with the eve and with the microscope, leave no doubt that the mirror and the surrounding parts were cut at the same time and by the same hand that wrought the entire stataette, that of the ancient sculptor. The evidence before us shows that this object, when found, was like a large portion of the stone objects, covered more or less with a dense, stone-like incrustation of earth and lime, which in some cases it has been found impossible to remove. We find examples of this in many objects in the collection. On the left side of this statuette, this accumulation yielded to a prolonged bath, and on its removal, the mirror, a small relief, live-eighths of an inch in transverse diameter, was revealed. The engraved illustration, accompanying this charge, exaggerates the size and relief height of the mirror. The alleged motive for an alteration does not exist, the collection having ample illustration of the Greek worship of Aphrodite at Golgoi. We find the charge unfounded. We find no ground

OTHER ERRORS IN THE CHARGES. VI. No. 754. Statuette of a Youth.

Charge: "This has been too much retouched and a wrong head placed on it. When found it was in a poor state of preservation, and the head was want-

we find the charge without foundation. As this object was found unbroken, and photographed in that condition at the place of excavation, accidentally broken in transporting it to the residence of the discoverer and immediately repaired, shipped in box direct to New-York, and not unpacked till placed in its present position on the shelf, it was evident the writer knew nothing of its condition when found, and had mistaken it for a repair of some other ob. ject. In a later publication (after an intimamation from the committee of this obvious error) he stated that from a drawing made by him he thought the number should be 469 and adds, "this is described in Doell (Sammlung Cesnola), page 35, No. 156, and illustrated Plate V., No. 2." This correction revealed the source of his error. He has since informed us in person that he intended to designate some object in the collection as a repair or restoration of the object in Doell's book. Neither 754 nor 469 has any resemblance whatever to that object. This is unimportant, however, as we find the object described and illustrated in Doell V. 2, to be a headless statuette, in the museum store-room of fragments, never repaired. It appears, therefore, that the accusation has originated in mistaking some object in the collection for a repair or restoration of another object which has never been repaired.

VII. No. 768, Statuette of a Mau Sitting. We find the charge without foundation. As this

VII. No. 768. Statuette of a Mau Sitting. Charge: That the head of an old man has been fixed on the shoulders of the figure which the writer states belongs to a class which represents youths, and it is important to know whether this head has

and it is important to know whether this head has been put on, as, if it really belongs to the figure, it upsets all the former classifications made of such objects.

This suggestion of a suspicion, rather than a distinct charge, is important only because forming one of a series of accusations under the head "Tampering with Antiquities," and because accompanied (in The Art Amateur, August, 1880) by an engraving which represents a dark line across the neck, giving apparent force to the suggestion that the head has been "fixed on." The object is a monolith, and no such line exists across the neck. The collection contains a large number of unbroken statueties of this class, representing old men and youtles. The author of the charge, after examining the object in our presence, was satified that the object is in original unbroken condition, and disavowed any attempt at misrepresentation in the illustration.

THE FACIS ABOUT THE BRONZES.

THE FACIS ABOUT THE BRONZES. VIII The Bronzes.

Charge: That many of them have been covered with a false patina after they were cleaned.

We find that the trustees have given their per-sonal and very careful attention to the important subject of preserving ancient bronzes from exidation and rapid destruction; that in so doing they invited experiments which were made by various persons (lacinding the author of the charge); that persons (including the author of the charge); that the effects of the treatment by these experiments have been carefully watched for some years, and the process of exidation found to be hastened by some of the processes, and apparently arrested by one only. This last treatment has been adopted, and it is hoped will prove as successful as that used by the Rettish Reseam, which is secret. We find

and it is hoped will prove as successful as that used by the British Museum, which is secret. We find that some of the bronzes have been cleaned, and snojected to this process, and that no false patina, coloring matter, or other treatment has been given to these or to any in the collection.

Mr. Fenardent presented to us an addavit of Mr. George C. Cox, a photographer formerly employed at the Museum, concaming charges affecting other objects in the collection. Mr. Cox appeared before the committee, and made charges in general terms of restorations and labse repairs of objects, viz. the Sarcophagus No. CC., and the Statne, No. XXXIX. These the committee examined, and find the charges in relation to them to be without the slightest foundation. in relation to them to be without the slightest founda-

GENERAL DI CESNOLA'S SYSTEM.

It has been necessary for us in this inquiry to examine to some extent the system of General Di Cesnola in making repairs. We are of opinion that if he has erred at all it has been in too rigidly refrainhe has erred at all it has been in too rigidly retraining from making repairs whose correctness was reasonably certain. We find in the store-rooms of the Museum a mass of fragments which probably belong to objects exhibited in imperfect condition. The fact appears before us that every fragment of a statue found at Golgoi was carefully preserved, and that there now remains in Cyprus a large collection of such fragments, which if brought to New-York would possibly supply the original bodies of all the numerous heads now explicitly coming from that spot.

pow exhibited, coming from that spot.

The trustees, and the city and country, have great reason for pride in the possession of the Cesnola Collection, and this committee have sincere satisfaction in saying that they have found nothing in their interesting to gast a slandow on its remission.

in saying that they have found nothing in their in vestigation to cast a shadow on its reputation.

Signed.

F. A. P. Barkard,
CHARLES P. DALY,
ROSWIEL. D. HITCHCOCK,
J. Q. A. WALD,
W. C. PRIME,
Committee, etc.

New-York, Jan. 26, 1881.

SUING FOR EXTRAORDINARY SERVICES.

John W. Boyle includes two singular causes of action in a suit which he has brought against Philip H. Ottman, the trial of which was begun before Judge McAdam, in the Marine Court, yesterday, Boyle says that he acted under the employment of Ottman as trainer for Messrs, Hennessey and Williams, who were entered as walkers in the pedestrian context at Madison Square Garden in the latter part of 1879. He trained them for six weeks, and asked in payment \$150, less \$5 50 which he had received. He also claimed \$300 and a suit of clothes worth \$35, which he says Ottman promised him for another service, namely, securing the reconchilation of Ottman with the young woman to whom he was betrolied, but who had become estranged from him. Boyle says he composed letters, which Ottman copied and sent to the young woman, and that they were so pollshed in diction, so fervent in their expression of affection, and so persuasive in the ardor of their passionate appeals that they melted the young woman's heart; she relonted, and bestowed upon Ottman, not only her hand in marriage, but also the fortune of \$30,000 of which she was the possessor. For his extraordinary services Boyle says he was paid only \$2 50.

Ottman denies everything that can be denied under the circumstances. It was Boyle, he says.

Ottman denies everything that can be denied under the circumstances. It was Boyle, he says, who persuaded him to go into the walking match speculation, and he lost \$175 thereby, which he puts in as a counter-claim. Boyle said that he would be satisfied with whatever the men he trained might win. He only trained Hennessey, and he did this so poorly that the walker dropped out of the race when it was only fairly begun. Ottman denies entirely the alleged services as to the young woman, who is now his wife.

The case is still unfinished.

THE ALDERMEN'S USELESS VOTES.

The Aldermen took twenty ballots for president The Aldermen took: twenty ballots for president yesterday without coming any nearest to an election than when they first met, January 3. Each ballot stood the same: McAvoy, 9; Saner, 3; McClave, 7; Perley, 1. The Corporation Counsel was asked to farnish an opinion as to whether it requires a majority of all the members or the majority of a quorum to elect a president. The Republican Aldermen voted in favor of daily sessions until a president should be elected, but the Democratic majority voted to adjourn until Saturday noon. LOCAL MISCELLANY.

AN EXPLOSION WITH NO APPARENT CAUSE.

A singular and unexplained accident occurred yesterday in Eighty-first-st. The stone steps of the main entrance to St. Joseph's Industrial Rome of the Sisters of Mercy, a five-story building standing alone on the north side of the street, between Fourth and Madison-aves, were blown to pieces by a loud explosion at Sa. m. No one was near, and the occurrence was witnessed only by a single person, who happened to be at the window of his house in Madison-ave. Nine steps of Nova Scotia stone, over ten feet long and very massive, formed the flight that, flanked by wrought-iron hand-rails, led to the door of the institution. They were supported by heavy masonry, and, the stoop being entirely detached from the building proper, the hollow space under the steps was inclosed, and could not be reached from without. This space had become filled with gas, the presence of which was not suspected, especially as there were no pipes near the stoop. It had leaked apparently from the main in the street, and accumulated until in some manner, not at present understood, it exploded. The steps were thrown a dozen feet into the air and broken into fragments; the masonry was scattered, and one of the iron railings was broken off. A lond report, like the boom of a cannon, sterded the inmates of the Home, but as blusts are common in the neighborhood, no one was frightened. Mr. Flynn, the engineer, discovered the wreck at the front door. In the building 800 children were eating their breakfast at the time. Nothing except the detached stoop was damaged. In the ruins a strong odor of gas was noticeable, but there were no marks of fire. The officers of the Harlem Gus Company examined the houses on the south side of the street, opposite the Home, and found the cellars of one or two filled with gas leaking from the main. AN EXPLOSION WITH NO APPARENT CAUSE.

SETTING FIRE TO A STORE.

SETTING FIRE TO A STORE.

A fire was discovered about 5:30 p. m., Wednesday, in the basement of No. 74 Manden-lane, occupied by Abraham Fine, dealer in picture and window plate glass. John Fogarty, a plumber, rents a store in the adjoining house, which is separated from Fine's store only by a partition. The smoke penetrated into his place. He found Fine's store closed up and locked. The doors were broken open, and accumulations of ohl paper and rags, saturated with kerosene, were found on fire in several different places. The flames spread rapidly, and it required energetic action to extinguish them. Fire Marshal Sheldon was informed of the circumstances and immediately adopted measures to secure the guilty persons. Fine was arrested at his home, where he was found had up with rheumatism and unable to move. A watch was keept on his store, and this morning when Charles Boskey, a clerk, age thirteen, appeared, he was taken into custody by Detective Hagan. He said his home was at No. 28 Norfolk-st., and that his sister was the wife of Fine. He was so completely overpowered by nervousness when he found himself in the hands of the officers that he acknowledged that he made the preparations for the fire. He said that Fine had effected an insurance for \$800, and that owing to the dampness of the place he wished Fine to get out of it. He said that the tire was entirely his own act. On being taken to the Tombs Pohlee Court yesterday he repeated his confession unreservedly. The Fire Marshal said that evidences of incendiarism were discovered in seven places in the front store and in nine places in a back room. The servedly. The Fire Marshal said that evidences of incendiarism were discovered in seven places in the front store and in nine places in a back room. The examination was set down for this afternoon. The boy stated that his preparations were made with 4 cents' worth of kerosene.

DELUDED BY A STUDENT'S TRICK.

An advertisement appeared yesterday, evidently written by a student. It was dated from the University of the City of New-York, and was apparently signed by Professor G. W. Coakley, secretary of the Faculty. Yesterday was the day of prayer for colleges; and while the Rev. Samuel Dodd was preaching in the chapel word was passed among the students that the hall was filling up with applicants for a sapposed vacant junitorship. After the service 125 applicants were found besteging room No. 18. In vain the present junitor, H. A. Matthews, informed the men that no fault had been found with him, and that no other help was needed. The throng, representing every nationality, and laden with testimonials of good character, would not believe him, but peristed in seeing Professor Coakley. The faculty held a meeting to take measures against the perpetrator of this hoax should he be found. Finally the crowd became so large and noisy that it became necessary to call in the police to clear the building.

WOMEN ON SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The concluding session of the annual meeting of the Women's Social Science Association took place in room 24. Cooper Union, yesterday alternoom, The subjects discussed were: "Theories," by Mrs.M. W. Ravenhill; "The Science of Morality," by Mrs. Hope Whipple; "Journalism," by Mrs. Heien M. Cooke; "Household Science and Economy," by Mrs. Amelia Lewis; "The Propagation of Cooperation as a Principle," by Alien R. Foote, and "Cooperation," by Mrs. Imagene C. Faics.

MEETING TO DISCUSS THE WORLD'S FAIR. The meeting of business men, which is to be held t Deimonico's, to discuss the proposed exhibition at Deimonico's, to discuss the proposed exhibition in 1883 and to hear General Grant's views on this subject, has been bostponed until Saturday, February 5. Hugh J. Jewett will preside at the meeting, if his health will permit. Chauncey M. Depewand others will speak, and Algernon S. Sullivan will make a statement of what has already been

SIX CHILDREN IN TWO YEARS.

The wife of Pairick Farahn, of Newtown, between February 12, 1879, and January 4, 1881, gave birth to six enddren in the following order: On the dat first mentioned she had triplets; on March 11, 1880, one child was born, and on January 4, 1881, she birth to two more- naking six in less than one

HOME NEWS.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Fifth Arence Hotel—Solution Henry B. Anthony, of Roode Island. Senator-cleet Eurone Hale, of Mane, and General Thomas Ewing of the Window Hale—Sex nator W. H. Harman, of Connecticut, and Jonathan Chace, of Provelence. ... General Connecticut, and Jonathan Chace, of Provelence. ... General Levis Witter, U. S. Nouth, U. S. N. Provence Levis General Levis Wittel, U. S. A. ... St. Jenes Hotel—General Levis Wittel, U. S. A. ... St. Jenes Hotel—General Levis Words.

: NEW-YORK CITY. Painted silk gauze jabots in pale tiuts are new. Fulton-st is fast rivaling Broadway in blockades. Electric lights are used in front of all the uptown

A miniature scene on a tobacco plantation may be seen in a window on Brandway.

California champagne is selling in this city in larger quantities than ever before. The Medicis cellar or rull is most effective when worn with the Pompadour corsage,

The ears on the Third Avenus Elevated Road were s "cold as all out doors" yesterday. Christmas trees are now found in close proximity to the ash barrels and garbage heaps.

There are many large excavations in progress in Lexington-ave., for building purposes,

Tompking-square is covered with ice, and the children of the tenement houses are happy. The large family of party sleighs of Central Park are crowded daily with children who want a cheap

A Broadway jeweller exhibits a searf pin which represents a boy kicking a foot ball, the ball being a large pearl. There have been ten fires in this city in one week

since January 1 ascribed to the use of gasoline by The Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad now runs

sion hours. for hours.

Broadway music dealers make their windows attractive by arranging the various colored sheets in

mosaic patterns.

Dresses designed especially for the house are made with the corsage either heart-shaped or square, and much soft face is worn.

There was little ice on the New-York side of the East River yesterday, while near the Brooklyn shore it was very heavy.

Law and Medical students frequent the library of the Young Men's Christian Association in preference to that of the Cooper Union.

Broken telegraph wires still cumber the ground along Broadway; many of the wires have been wrapped around the lamp posts.

The old chirch of the Mount Morris Bantist, So-

The old church of the Mount Morris Baptist Society at One-hundred-and-twenty-fitthest, and Le xington-ave is being aftered into stores.

A Broadway milliner has mirrors placed in the show window, so that ladies who pause to admire the bouncts may also criticise their own. The temperature in the cabins of the Fulton Ferry boats yesterday corresponded with that outsid-The passengers huddled together to keep to warm. Great expectations are entertained by New-York German ciergymen in reference to the approaching campaign of the Dutch revivalist, Herr Schlumbach

against Satan, on the East side. FOUND GUILTY OF ARSON.

The jury in the case of Louis Worbin, whose trial occupied nine days in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday returned a verdict of guilty of arson in the third degree.

Some of the new cloaks are very ugly, but extremely comfortable. They are made inh and straight shirred into a deep yoke, and are of the handsomest materials, and fur-ined.

The British steamship James Grice, 662 tons, is said to be the pionear vessel of a new freight line trun between this port and Plymouth, England. She will sail from here next week.

will sail from here next week.

WOLK OF THE CITY MISSION.

The City Mission of No. 50 Bine House reports
for January 405 Gospel services, with an attend-

ance of 60,000; 55,000 tracts, books and papers distributed; 560 families aided; receipts, \$3,158 98; payments, \$4,062 05; old debt remaining, \$11,673 91.

\$11,673 91.

The telegraph companies have repaired the damage caused by the storm on Friday so far as to be able to receive messages to all points reached by them. These repairs have been hastily made in some instances in order to resume business at the earliest possible moment. To put the lines precisely in the same condition they were in before the storm will require time and labor.

storin will require time and labor.

The inquest in the Madison-st. fire was continued yesterday. Mr. Patton, the plumber, who employed the men whose carelessness caused the accident, testified at length. Frederick Hanson, a carpenter, of No. 61 Marion-st., said that the scuttle on the roof of the burned house should have been a bulkhead. The fire-escape was too narrow, by half a foot at least, to allow beeple to get down. The inquest will be finished to-day.

BROOKLIN.

The Rev. W. A. Leonard, of the Church of the Redeemer, who recently received a call to St. John's Church, in Washington, has decided to accept

Mayor Howell has bad prepared for presentation to the Legislature a bill authorizing the licensing of private carriages; the charge to be \$10 for those drawn by two horses and \$5 for those drawn by one

horse.

A little child in a family named Brand, living in the rear of No. 32 Raymond-st., died of diphtheria Tuesday evening. Wednesday the parents described the house, leaving the body unburied. The neighbors in alarm called in a policeman and the Roard of Health was informed.

The will of the late George Ricard, president of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, was offered for probate vesterday. The estate disposed of is valued at \$1,000,000. Among the bequests are \$500 to Ali Souls' Church, \$500 to the Mariners' Female Asylum, on Staten Island. The will was dated June I, 1880.

The Masonic Temple, at Grand and Seventh-sts. The Masonic Temple, at Grand and Seventh-sits...

Land League. Mrs. Parnell, Miss Fanny Parnell and
Miss Ford were present. Wilson M. Durack presided,
and speeches were made by Mr. Durack. Charles W.
Brooke, the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, William E. Robinson, and Henry George, of California.

son, and Henry George, of California.

A convict by the name of Edward Price, in the Kings County Penitentiary, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a knife which he took from the shoe-shop. At the dinner hour, while in his cell, he inflicted the wound in his throat, which is not considered dangerous. Price was sentenced for three and a half years for grand lareny, September 3, 1879.

The difference in the Weshinston Assess Park

larceny, September 3, 1879.

The differences in the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, between the persons in favor of retaining the pastor, the Rev. E. J. Haynes, and those desiring his resignation, came to a test Wednesday evening in a meeting of the church for the authorization of an increase of the Board of Deacons from eight to twelve. It was known that the pastor desired the increase and the question involved the attitude of the church toward him. After much discussion the motion for the addition of four deacons was carried by a vote of 188 to 123.

The new Municipal Building was fundated Wednesday.

was carried by a vote of 188 to 123.

The new Municipal Building was fumigated Wednesday, in consequence of a man affected with the small-pox having made his way to the Health Department. Three cases of the disease, children at Nos. 32 and 34 Union-8t, and No. 113 Tillary-8t, were reported. The Health Department ordered Wednesday evening the removal to the Small-pox Hospital in Fiatbush of Thomas McGarrgle, of No. 71 Jay-8t, George H. Pool, of No. 185 Jay-8t, and Mary Curren, a child of eighteen months, of No. 113 Tillary-8t, all suffering with small-pox.

JERSEY CITY.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has purelectric lights in the ferry-house at the foot of Montgomery-st.

Agnes Cunningham, age seven, of No. 439 Seventh-st, accidentally set fire to her clothing yesterday, while playing near a stove, and was burned to death. There were three cases of small-pox reported to County Physician Converse yesterday. The pa-tients were removed to the pesthouse at Snake Hill.

NEWARK.

The trial of Edward Kissum, colored, for the murder of his wite on Christmas Day, was concluded yesterday, and the case will be given to the jury today.

William H. Whittemore, formerly Chief of the Department, was convicted in the Court of

Fire Department, was convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions vesterday, of obtaining money under false pretences from ex-Alderman Wickliffe B. Durand. He was recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Louis McCormack, a young man who was arrested Wednesday for assaulting his mother with a carying-knife and threatening to kill her, attempted to commit suicide early yesterday morning at Police Headquarters by hanging himself to the cell door with his suspender. He was cut down. He is eighteen years old and was only released from the Penitentiary last Tuesday.

Penitentiary last Tuesday.

NEW-JERSEY.

ELIZABETH.—Charles S. De Hart, age sixty, a well-known resident of Staten Island, was struck by a leconotive on the Ceutral Rathroad in Elizabeth yesterday, and instantly killed.

UNDO HILL—The heirs of Johann Raub, who died at Union Hill October 25, 1880, have instituted proceedings against the second wife of Mr. Raub. There were four children by Raub's first wife. They allege that when the father was on his death bed he told them that his will left them his farm, buildings, stock, and \$500 in money, making \$5,000 in all. By his will, however, all of the pronerty and money were left to their step-mother. The will was dated only a week betore the death of Mr. Raub. The heirs allege that Mr. Raub was unduly influenced.

LONG ISLAND.

LONG ISLAND.

Figuring.—Mrs. Caroline Allen was removed yesterday from Flushing to the Queens County Jail, at Long Island City, where she will have better accommodations. Mary Hammel is dependent upon the charity of a few persons who have interested themselves in her.

KITCHEN ECONOMY AGAIN. .

LATER TESTS MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST. The analytical chemist for the Indian Department of the Government, Dr. Edward G. Love, has made further analyses of baking powders, and this time of samples both of which were purchosed by Dr. Love

himself in open market.

As carbonic acid gas is the bread leavening power gen erated by the admixture of cream of tactar and blear quate of soda, the following, copied from Dr. Love's

Edison's Polyform.

This wonderful preparation can be relied upon with certainty to cure Neuralgia, Rheumatism and kindred complaints. The distinguished inventor. Prof. Edison, discovered the combination of anesthetics of which "Polyform" is composed. after a long series of experi-

ments to cure himself.

Prof. Edison authorizes the publication of the

I certify that the preparation known as Edison's Polyform is made according to the formula devised and used

THOS. A. EDISON. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE \$1 00 PER BOTTLE

PIPER-HEIDSIECK Champagne.

The finest medium Dry Wine imported. Has a reputation of over 100 years. Beware of cheaper and interior beands with similar

PIPER. "SEC." (English Style.) The Driest Wine in the Market.

Merchants throughout the country. JOHN OSBORN, SON & CO., Agents for the United States and Cauada, No. 45 Beaverst, New-York

No. 20 St. Sacrement-st., Montreal. NERVOUS DEBILITY, Impotence, Weakhees of the Organs of Generation, e.e., specifity and rail-cally enred by WINCHESTERS SPECIFIC PILE. Pwoto are looses are manally sufficient. Price of per look, Six boxes for Send for curentar. Prepared by WINCHESTER & CO. Chembra, 27 John-st. New-York

A Splendid chance to secure actual bargains in Sealskin Dolmans, Sacques and Ulators, Ottor Sacques and fur-lined garments, is offered by Sharra. Manufacturer. 163 Prince-st. Large stock, finished too late for regular whole-sale trade; will be sold at retail cheap. Goods are reliable and

Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile

Piles are instantly relieved and permanently used by using "ANAKESIS." Samples free at 83 Mercer-sk

NOTICEABLE POINTS IN THE 21st ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SO-CIETY; NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1881.

Assets, \$41,108,602; an increase of more than Three and Three-Quarter Million Dollars in 1880.

Surplus, 89,228,294; an increase of One and Three-Quarter Millions of Dollars in 1880.

New business, \$35,170,805; an in-crease of over Eight and a half Million Dollars in 1880. Amount paid to Policy-Holders and

their representatives during 1880, A liberal surrender value in paid-up

insurance is provided for in all ordinary policies, in case of forfeiture. Tontine Savings Fund Policies may be

terminated at the close of certain de-

fined periods, on terms more advantageous than upon any other plan. These policies prove more profitable to the policy-holder than any other form of insurance. Actual examples can be furnished at

the Society's office of persons being insured for ten years, and then upon terminating their Tontine Policies, receiving cash in some instances equal to the whole of the premiums paid; in others, nearly all.

No technicalities nor arduous conditions in policy contracts.

Policies incontestable after having been in force for three years. All such incontestable policies will be paid at maturity, without rebate of Interest, immediately after the receipt at the Society's office in New-York of satisfactory proofs of death, together with a valid and satisfactory discharge from the parties in interest, and without requiring any delay, even for sixty or ninety days, as has been the custom heretofore, and is still usual with other companies.

For particulars call at the office of the Society, 120 Broadway, New-York, or at any of the agencies.

Great Trial.

Dr. Sherman's Hernia Case in Court.

"The trial and acquittal of Dr. J. A. Sherman, of New York, has attracted much attention this week. The facts seem is be that Dr. Sherman was solicited by a substantial sufferers from runs and the solicited by a substantial sufferer from the facts of the substantial sufferers from the facts of the substantial substantial sufferers from the facts of the f

probably be allowed to practice his profession in peace."
Hearton Transcipt.
The arrost of Dr. Sherman looks more like a Puritanical
errost of Dr. Sherman looks more like a Puritanical
persecution than anything else. His book clearly gives evid
else of his skill and success in a branch of art of the greates
importance to mankind. We recommend our readers who are
ruptured to consuit Dr. Sherman at once if they hope eves
again to enjoy the comforts of a sound jody.
His book is mailed for 10 cents. It is warrhy the attention
of the afflicted who want indisputable evidence of the tree
system of cure.
Dr. Sherman is at his New-York office, 201 Broadway, Monday, Tucaday and Saturday, and at his Boeton office, 45 Milks
st., Weinesday, Thursday and Friday of each week.

Gloves

Jouvin & Co. Gants de Suede

Reduced

and evening colors, at \$1 60: reduced from \$1 90.

Lord & Taylor
Freadway and Twentieth Street.

OTIS ELEVATORS.

BROOKLYN LIFE Insurance Company of New-York.

BALANCE SHEET. To death claims in course of settlement 33,425 00 By U. S., Brooklyn, Buffalo and Rochester bonds.
To endowments natured but not yet due 33,020 00 By U. S., Brooklyn, Buffalo and Rochester bonds.
To endowments natured but not yet due 33,020 00 By call bans secured by U. S. bonds, etc.
To recommune paid in advance. 28,77 00 By real estate 00 By real estate 100 By interest the and unpaid By interest the and unpaid By interest the and unpaid By market value of assets over cost.
By deferred premiutes, less 10 per cent for collection.

By unraid premiums, less 10 per cent for collec-tion.
By agents' balances.

We, the members of the FINANCE COMMITTEE of the Brook by Life Insurance Company, hereby certify that we have on tide, the lath day of January, 1881, at the annual meeting of the Finance Committee, examined the deeds, bonds, bends and mortrages, securities and assets in the above statement submitted by the Preddent, and belonging to the Brooklyo Life Insurance company, and we find them correct and of full value as represented. We further certify that these deeds, bonds about mortrages, securities and bank certificates of deposit and assets above enumerated are in the possession of the Company and the full property thereof, free of any lien or incumprance, above enumerated are in the possession of the Company and the full property thereof, free of any lien or incumprance.

the Participating Policy-holders, which will give a Dividend even larger than WILLIAM M. COLE, President.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE, Vice-President, DANIEL AYRES, M. D., LL. D. Medical Director, WILLIAM DUTCHER, Secretary. OFFICES: Nos. 320 and 322 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFERS FOR SALE THREE MILLION DOLLARS

OF ITS

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY YEAR GOLD-

WITH SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST COUPONS -PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK OR LONDON.

and are secured by a first marging or trust deed to the Central Trust Company of New-York, upon all the real and personal property of the company in Mexico, including its rantroad and appurtenances, its harbor rights on the Guif and Pacific Coast, and its public lands douated by the Govern-

sessed of all necessary rights and powers to construct, main-tain and operate its railroad and harbors for ninety-nine

participation in all dividends or distributions of moneys or as-sets which may be made by the company, and to a like propor-tion of the total shares of the company, when, as provided for, the capital stock shall be increased; in addition to these rights, six million gollars of these certificates were unable in-terest-bearing at the rate of five per cont per annum—to Janu-ary first, 1895—according to company there attached. These Champarnes for sale by all reputable Wine

BLANK FORMS FOR SUBSCRIPTION FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

From \$1 50 to \$1. Also, Kid Gloves of same makers, in day

JANUARY 1, 1881.

We, the members of the AUDITING COMMITTEE of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company have been present at the examination this, the 24th day of January, 1881, of the assets above scheduled, and we checur in the certificate of the Finance Committee.

(Signate) (JEO. A. TROINE, FELIX CAMPHELL, FELIX CAMPHELL).

To the se needing the indemnity afforded by life insurance the Brooklyn Life offers security and advantages surpossed by no other life insurance corporation, and equalled by but few.

It bays all just and tair losses promotly.

It is equitable and liberal in all its dealings with its policy-holders.

ITS ASSETS [which afterd a surrelus not only by the New-York State standard, but likewise by the Massachusetts standard—4 per cent], though amounting to over a million and a half of dollars, and comprising among other items nearly 200 leans on bond and mortgage, aggregating over seven hundred and there thousand dollars, SHOW ONLY (\$79) SEVENTY-NINE DOLLARS OF DUE AND UNPAREST.

The Board of Directors have ordered a distribution of the surplus among

THE TEHUANTEPEC INTER-OCEAN RAILROAD COMPANY. The Company now offers to subscribers the above three million dollars of its bonds, with one million dollars of these certificates as a cr. tuit on the following terms, vinc. "subscriber, on full payment of one thousand dollars for each bond subscribed for, will receive, in addition to the bonds, one third of the amount of their several subscriptions in these certificates, with the five per cent in creek couplings attached, in full certificates on one thousand dollars such, so far as practicable, and in scrip certificates, "onvertible into full certificates in sums of one thousand dollars for any balance of stratuity due. Superpitions shall become blodding when allotments shall be made, and for amounts allotted, and shall be made, at option of subscriber, either in full, within ton days, therefrom, or in instalments of twenty per cent at intervals of sixty days thereafter, the first instalment to be paid within such ten days.

BONDS,

.These bonds are a portion of the SIX MILLION DOL-LARS of bonds authorized to be issued by this company by the grant of the Government of Mexico, made June 2, 1879, and are secured by a first martgage or trust deed to the Cen

For prudential reasons the capital stock of the company was fixed at the minimum amount authorized, subject to future increase as specifically provided for by statute, and the shares were fully paid up, and have been made for a term of years, subject to certain certificates, amounting at their tace value to TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS, and representing the assumed value on completion of the road, harbors and property of the company. These certificates entitle holders to an undivided and insep-

ary first, 1895—according to coupons thereto attached.

Agreeably to a cont. act inscribed on toess six million dollars of certificates, they were advanced to the company, to be used or discussed of for construction purposes, and seven hundred thousand dollars thereof, with the privaters of conversion into first mortgage bonds, have been sold at par.

leagues of public lands, and a money subsidy of \$12,070 per mino-payments of which have air eady been made for the section completes. The road will be 150 miles in length, over a route free from engineering difficulties, and without exceesive grades—the highest devation being 700 feet above the sea.

The road commodions, and will yield from toils smple returns for all expenditures necessary for their improvement. The road, from its goographical location, proximity to American ports, its direct position between the Essat Indies, the west coast of South a merict, and the ports of the United States and Europe, will offer to commerce and travel inducements it time and coast which caused be equalled by any other existing or practicable route, and which must result it establishing for this property, at an early sky, a value face as exceeding the \$20,000.000 now beamed as its worst.

The wors of construction is well advanced. Five thousand toms of steel rails, with their fixtures and temperature of the enterorise, and its early completent their popied. One of the enterorise, and its early completent their popied. The worse of construction is well advanced. Five thousand of the enterorise, and its early completent their popied. The worse of construction is not a steel rails, will the early completent their popied. The worse at all the early completent their popied in centina tog the annual income from an investment in these bonds, which, in illustration, may be stated thas:

Annual Interest on \$4,000 Certificates at 5 per cost. 500 Annual Interest on \$4,000 Certificates at 5 per cost. 500 Annual Interest on \$4,000 Certificates at 5 per cost. 500 Annual Interest on \$4,000 Certificates at 5 per cost. 500 Annual Interest on \$4,000 Certificates at 5 per cost. 500 Annual Interest on \$4,000 Certificates at 5 per cost. 500 Annual Interest on \$4,000 Certificates at 5 per cost. 500 Annual Interest on \$4,000 Certificates at 5 per cost. 500 Annual Interest on \$4,000 Certificates at 5 per cost. 500 Annual Interest on \$4,000 Certif Annual Prospective dividends from net earnings.

ten days. Information and certificates will be adjusted to commence from av.rags time of payments.

Time in the payment of instalments shall be deemed of the essence of each subscription, and the failure to pay when due shall forfest all rights and previous payments.

Payments for accepted subscriptions will be made by deposit to credit of Company in either the American Exchange National shall, or the National Bank of the feepable.

Offers for subscriptions may be addressed to either of the undersigned.

undersarred.
Subscriptions will be received until the eighth day of February, at three o'clock p m., and allotments will be made as soon as practicable thereafter.

MEM.—The terms of our graut are favorable, including exemption from taxes and outles, a donation or atternate square leagues of utbic lands, and a movey subsidy of \$12,070 per man-payments of which have air eady been made for the sec-

eraigned respectfully invite attention of investor

GEO. S. COE, THOS. T. BUCKLEY, Pinance Committee MYRON P. JUSH.